ATLANTIS

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

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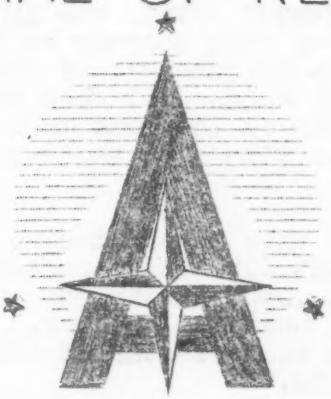

VOLUME 10
NO. 2
JANUARY 1957

THE ORGAN OF THE RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP

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PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY ::: POST FREE 2/4D OR 40 CENTS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION - 6 ISSUES - 13/6 OR $2.00
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CONTINENTAL DRIFT

According to Professor Blackett, speaking to the British Association at Sheffield, the problem of continental drift, the hypothesis of Wegener and others, will shortly be brought into clear focus by the measurement of the magnetism of masses of rock, which will show the latitude and the orientation of the land mass of which it forms part, at the time when the magnetising took place.

According to this theory Europe and America have moved at least 1000 miles further apart, while England has moved Northwards from its original position near the Equator. India and South Africa seem to have started off somewhere near the South Pole.

This is all right but I wonder if the Professor and his associates have ever considered the original happening which set these movements in motion. This is where a study of Hoerbiger might prove of great assistance to them.

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The views expressed by authors are their own and do not necessarily coincide with those of the editor.

THE PREHISTORIC TRACKWAYS OF OXFORDSHIRE

by F.R. Watts.

(The following article is made up of three articles contributed by Mr. Watts in the Oxford Times, by whose kind permission they are reprinted.)

Incredible as such a statement may appear, there is abundant evidence that very early in the second millennium B.C., members of an unknown race - probably of Eastern origin - surveyed these islands.

For the purpose of this article, the extract will deal with the indications of that survey which still exist on Chadlington Downs and their immediate vicinity, together with their relationship to a wider area. The evidence of such a survey will be that of accurate measurement and deliberate arrangement, and will be substantiated by that modern masterpiece of accurate surveying - the Ordnance Map, by the permission of the Director General.

The existing remains comprise the large unhewn stones (mark-stones), circular mounds known as barrows, tumuli, castles, tumps and, if covered with trees, clumps. To these must be added the two groups of unusually large stones on the perimeter - the Whispering Knights at Rollright, and the Hoar Stones at Enstone.

Originally these consisted of three or four upright stones surmounted by a horizontal slab, something like a rough table; hence the name, Dolmen (Celtic dol - a table, maen - a stone). When first constructed, the whole was covered with earth, the stone chamber forming an artificial cave - whether for sepulture or residence, or both, is an open question. It is necessary to avoid confusing these dolmens with the burial chambers of "long" barrows which belong to an earlier period.

A Planned Whole

Thanks to the activities of the Church, King Canute's edict, old time road-menders and others, only about 5 per cent of the mark-stones have survived. Owing to their bulk, the barrows have fared better, but they, too, have suffered.

As a result of this wholesale destruction, the objects which remain are so remote from each other that they have been regarded as separate units, whereas they are portions of what was at one time a planned whole. The area in question is an exception to the general rule, since, apart from the almost complete destruction of what was apparently an alignment to determine the Equinoxes, the remains are reasonably intact, especially the barrows, some of which are very fine.

The usual method employed in the construction of a round barrow may be deduced from the many which have been opened. First, a peg was driven into the soil exactly on the pre-determined site, and, with this peg as centre, a circle was marked out. The peg was removed, and a shallow grave dug in its place, in which was placed a corpse, with the head and knees drawn together - suggesting a re-birth. Two or three flint or bronze weapons and an earthenware beaker, or mug, were added, and the soil replaced.

Around the circumference of the circle a deep and wide ditch was dug, and the excavated soil piled within the area. Needless to say, there are exceptions to the above: some barrows contain cremations, and some rich ornaments and weapons.

It is quite possible that in many cases the corpse belonged to the victim of a ritual murder, whose body sanctified the circle in the centre of which it lay. If chosen by lot, the victim would occasionally be a person of some position, and the barrow grave would be furnished accordingly. Doubtless many barrows, expecially where they occur in large numbers, represent normal burials.

What needs to be emphasised is the incredibility of the idea that fellow tribesmen were so moved, either by grief or respect, that they undertook the task of excavating 2,000 cubic yards - often more - of soil in order to perpetuate the memory of an individual whose needs, here and hereafter, could be satisfied with an earthenware mug and a couple of flint arrowheads. Obviously there must have been some other motive, and that motive was partly religious and partly utilitarian.

In common with the mark-stones, tumuli are often found on contours, and both occur by the side of a path or road, although it would be more accurate to state that paths and roads are found near tumuli and mark-stones, for therein lies the clue to their purpose - that of sacred way-marks.

The Old Testament contains many references to these objects: let one suffice. "Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps: set thine heart toward the highway, even the way which thou wentest" (Jeremiah xxxi, 21).

In its pristine condition a tumulus must have been a most conspicuous object, a conical mound with its height equal to its base - possibly greater - and readily picked out as a landmark. After nearly 4,000 years much of the soil has silted into the ditch, and much has been lost by "weathering," so that now the height is seldom more than a fifth of the diameter of the base, usually much less. By what little we know of the ancient sighted trackways they normally originated in a tumulus or dolmen, traversed several more tumuli or mark-stones, and ended in another tumulus or dolmen. Some of the larger mark-stones, however, appear to have been used as origins or terminals.

Mark-stones indicated a sacred area at the intersection of two or more trackways. (In the days when the Church refused a suicide burial in consecrated ground, relatives or friends chose the next consecrated spot - the cross-roads.)

A glance at the plan A will indicate what an important role the stones indicated thereon played, and we may be certain that the sites of Sarsden Cross, Churchill's Old Church and Salford Church were originally occupied by mark-stones. (Ancient churches and crosses are almost invariably on heathen sites because Pope Gregory gave orders that the sites of heathen worship should be consecrated to Christian uses; if interested readers who have no tumuli or mark-stones in their area test the pattern made by the old churches they will get a surprise, and possibly be led to start on another line of investigation.)

Three was a heathen sacred number, and the plan

shows how frequently it was expressed. In several instances the line of the original trackway remains, in other portions of two or more are merged into one, as in the case of the "London Road" near Churchill. This confusion of trackways has resulted in the formation of those winding lanes which ill-informed historians delight to tell us "were trodden out by the feet of our prehistoric ancestors," when really they date from the Middle Ages.

"Before Euclid"

The unusually large stone near Down's Hollow has no apparent tracks near it, but it is quite obvious that one was the origin of the Chipping Norton-Burford road. Washpool Hill lies on another, and when the adjacent aerodrome was constructed a green lane, Swing Swang Lane - a remnant of the London Road - was destroyed. A few years ago, when the writer was standing by the stone in the company of the late Mr. L. Stowe, of Down's Hollow, that gentleman remarked, "We are on the London Road and this is a right-of-way to Churchill." There was no indication of any road or track whatever, but he remembered that there had been.

Two very short visits to a field just east of this stone yielded a couple of flint arrow heads, a considerable number of flint chips and, most interesting of all, a "core" - the discarded centre of a flint nodula which had become too small to hold for flaking. Obviously flints were "imported" and worked on the site.

To revert to the plan. This is copied from the one-inch ordnance map, with the positions of the four markstones inserted. The stone on the "London Road," long suspected, was uncovered last July. How remarkable that all the refinement practised by the ordnance survey have served to demonstrate the skill of the surveyors of a distant past - men who sighted and measured our Oxfordshire countryside and laid out those straight tracks a thousand years before Rome was founded; men whose measurements were so accurate that we can determine the centres and radii of their great sacred circles, although they marked them out 1,500 years before our old friend Euclid flourished: men who could sight a line from the

great block of ironstone at Barton Lodge through the dolmen at Enstone, and the sites marked on the plan, to Sarsden Cross - a distance of ten miles - without deviation, and whose system of trackways provided a basis for the metalled roads which the Romans compelled the Britons to construct upon selected lengths of them - our own portion of Akeman Street being an example.

All knowledge of these architects has vanished; only the evidences of their skill remain. Of one thing we can be certain - they carried out their work before Wychwood Forest encroached upon the area - possibly before the forest existed.

"Cattle" Site

Two other features of the plan are the intersection of the circles at Chipping Norton "Castle," and the convergence of the straight lines on the site of Churchill's old church. Whatever became of the "Castle" - the old name for a tumulus or mound - in historic times, it must originally have been a very sacred site.

One cannot escape from the conviction that the site at Churchill was the assembly and dispersal point for worshippers journeying to or from Rollright or Avebury. Could it be said of that site, as the Psalmist said of Jerusalem of old, "Whither the tribes go up?" Maybe one tribe.

Now a straight line from the Whispering Knights at Rollright to the great mound near Avebury, known as Silbury Hill, passes over the local points indicated, and is tangential to the Avebury Circle. (Sacred circles were reserved for priests and their victims - hence the tangential line is a very strong supposition for a trackway.)

Practically all we know about Silbury Hill is that it is the largest artificial mound in Europe, over 130 feet high and more than 1,600 feet around its five acres of base; also, that it contains large quantities of ashes. Its height above sea-level is given as 616 feet, that of Black Heath Clump as 676 feet, and the highest contour traversed by the line joining them is well under 700 feet. The original height of Silbury Hill must have been about 700 feet, possibly more, above sea-level, and a beacon

fire on its summit would have been distinctly visible from Black Heath Clump ("Black" because of the charred remains of fires), and that in its turn visible from the dolmen at Rollright and the surrounding area.

"Satellite of Avebury"

Now the great circle at Avebury - almost 30 acres in extent - is older than Stonehenge, whose marvellous construction represents the highest accuracy and skill attained by the megalithic builders. From the above it seems reasonable to regard Rollright as a satellite of Avebury and, consequently, of great antiquity.

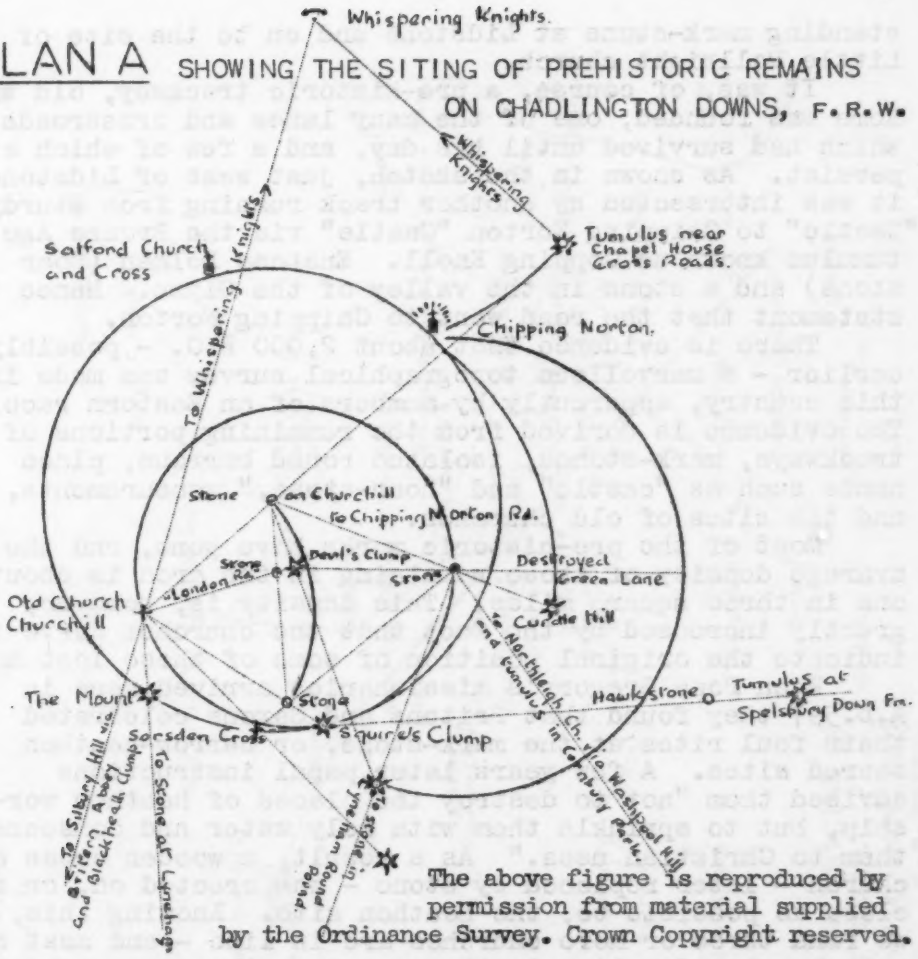
Those who boggle at the idea of national assemblies should note that the Avebury Circle was large enough to accommodate 145,000 people, much less densely packed than a football crowd, so that at least 5,000 priests would be needed to provide anything approaching an impressive spectacle. Furthermore, semi-sterile downland provides an ideal setting for megalithic temples, with no trees to obstruct the view, or vary the height of the horizon from year to year, so making accurate astronomical observation impossible.

While investigating the problem of communications between the inhabitants of the cluster of Roman, or Romano-British, villas lying north-west of Oxford, the writer picked up a line which suggested the lost road described by the Rev. Samuel Nash, Vicar of Enstone, some 150 years ago.

A check-up proved this to be the case, and plan B below will enable anyone interested to mark on the 1 in. ordnance map the direction of the original and branch roads as he described them.

In common with all the educated people of his day, he had been taught the fallacy that the Britons were hard-bitten, benighted savages to whom the cultured Romans brought the benefits of civilisation by enforcing law and order, constructing straight well-metalled roads, introducing agriculture and fostering commerce. It would be difficult to imagine anything more divorced from the truth, and the reverend gentleman's notes really contribute to the refutation of the fallacy.

PLAN A SHOWING THE SITING OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS ON CHADLINGTON DOWNS, F.R.W.



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His Roman (?) road ran from Campsfield to Woodstock, crossed Blenheim Park and Akeman Street (the road to Stonesfield), and passed through Ditchley Gate (locally Black's Gate), where its intersection with other track-ways was originally indicated by the sacred mark-stone. From thence it went on to the Bronze Age tumulus at Wood Farm, the large Bronze tumulus in Ditchley Park, through some sacred spring at Fulwell, past the still

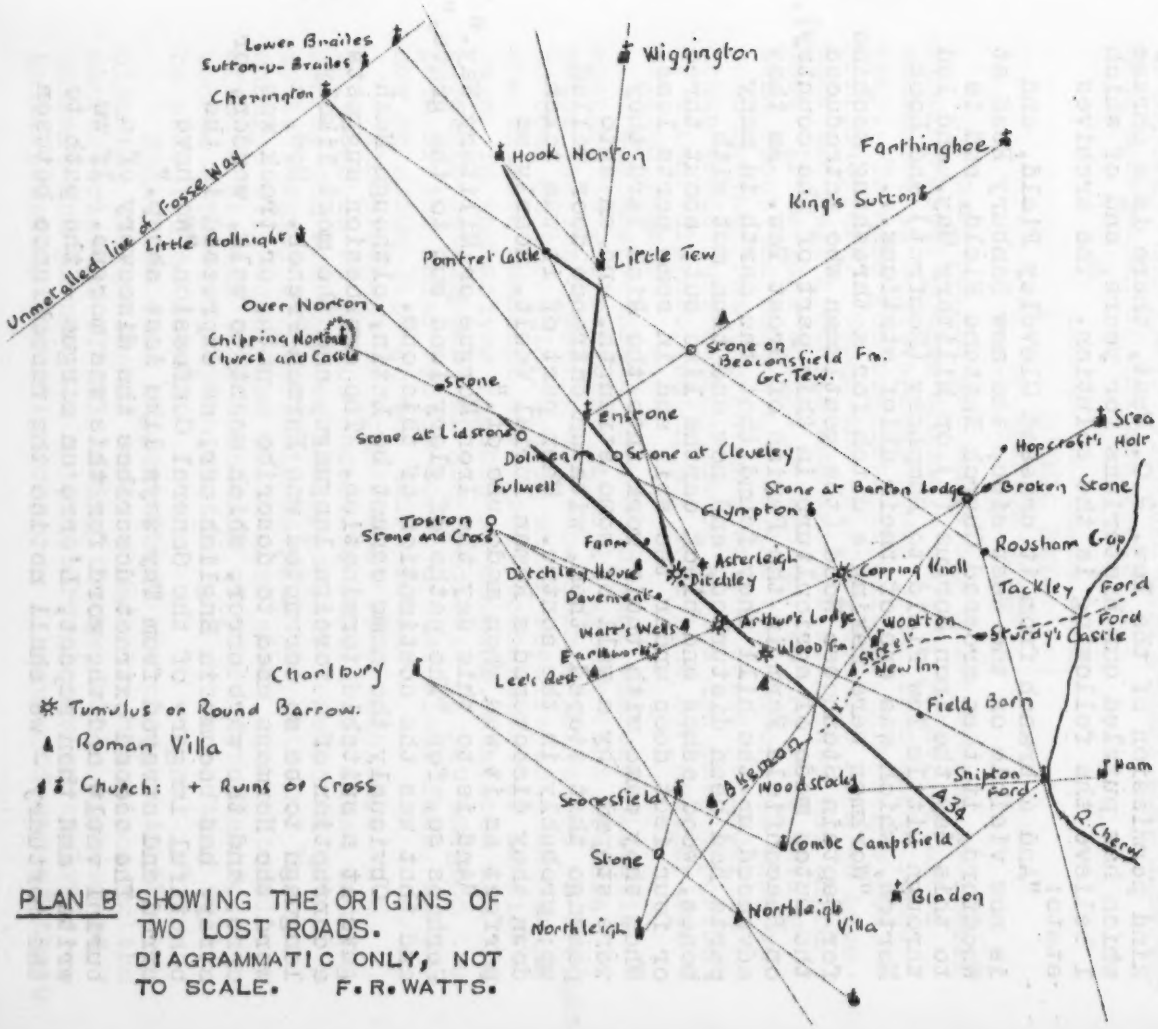
standing mark-stone at Lidstone and on to the site of Little Rollright church.

It was, of course, a pre-historic trackway, old when Rome was founded, one of the many lanes and crossroads which had survived until his day, and a few of which still persist. As shown in the sketch, just west of Lidstone it was intersected by another track running from Sturdy's "Castle" to Chipping Norton "Castle" via the Bronze Age tumulus known as Copping Knoll. Enstone Dolmen (Hoar stone) and a stone in the valley of the Glyme. Hence the statement that the road went to Chipping Norton.

There is evidence that about 2,000 B.C. - possibly earlier - a marvellous topographical survey was made in this country, apparently by members of an Eastern race. The evidence is derived from the remaining portions of trackways, mark-stones, isolated round barrows, place names such as "castle" and "hoar-stone," measurements, and the sites of old churches.

Most of the pre-historic marks have gone, and the average density of those remaining in the area is about one in three square miles. This density is, however, greatly increased by the fact that the churches serve to indicate the original position of some of these lost marks.

When Pope Gregory's missionaries arrived here in A.D.597 they found that Britons and Saxons celebrated their foul rites at the mark-stone, or barrow-heathen sacred sites. A few years later papal instructions advised them "not to destroy the places of heathen worship, but to sprinkle them with holy water and consecrate them to Christian uses." As a result, a wooden cross or church - later replaced by stone - was erected on, or as close as possible to, the heathen site. Knowing this, if we find three or more churches are in line - and most of our churches do align in threes, since three was a heathen sacred number, and also had a Christian significance - we are justified in assuming that they have replaced the mark-stones along a trackway.



PLAN B SHOWING THE ORIGINS OF TWO LOST ROADS.
DIAGRAMMATIC ONLY, NOT TO SCALE. F. R. WATTS.

In the archives of Enstone Church, which I quote by kind permission of the Rev. R.C. West, there is a phrase which has puzzled our historians for years, and of which I believe the following is the solution. The archives state:

"And a branch from it crossed Cleveley Field, and is now visible on the West side, the new Banbury Road at Woodford, it then crossed Church Enstone Field, and is to this day the Iron Morgus (?) or Military Way, and led through Little Tew Field to Pomphery (Pomfret) and Hook Norton, which was one of their chief stations...

"Workmen were making a ditch for a threshing machine for Captain Stenhouse Wood (the gentleman who introduced the Dutch mode of agriculture in this part of the country), on Beaconfield Farm in the Parish of Great Tew. As they advanced up the hill they found that the earth in many parts had been disturbed, and now and then met with bones, wood ashes and black earths like sut, about three or four feet deep under the soil and in some parts less. When they came with their work into the Rick Yard they were stoped by a wall of some strength, and an ante passage that stoped them, with an entrance door walled up; probably in the centre. When part of it was taken down they discovered a Roman Burial Vault, nearly as perfect as it was when made use of."

"And is to this day the Iron Morgus or Military Way." Perhaps so, for "The paths of glory lead but to the grave," and that was the destination of this one.

Obviously the name cannot be Latin, although Nash gave it a suitable termination. The expression suggests a corruption of a foreign language, and the most likely language to be so corrupted was Norman-French. Now, a word the Normans used to describe a path, or track was erre, and the verb errer, which meant to walk, wander, or stray, has become in English err, as expressed in the beautiful imagery of the General Confession "We have erred and strayed from Thy ways like lost sheep."

The second extract describes the discovery of a burial vault and the word for this was morgue. If we write, and then repeat, L'erre en morgue - the path to the mortuary - we shall notice the resemblance between

"L'erre en" and Iron. (Readers will recall that Shotover is a corruption of Chateau vert.)

COSMIC RAYS
by Egerton Sykes

As most people are aware our Solar System is itself in an orbital motion around a central point, situated somewhere in Sagittarius, about 30 million Light Years away. To make the complete circuit of this takes 200 million years. Since the solar system was born we have made two full circuits and are now well into the third one. If we work things backwards, we are just moving into about the same place on the vast circle as when we were moving from the Permian or the Trias periods, in other words just coming out of an ice age into a period of warmer climate, which may well last for another few million years.

Why there should have been such violent climatic changes is unknown, but it would appear that at this point and its opposing one some cosmic influence is brought to bear on the Solar system which results in a change in the climate combined with great bombardment of cosmic rays, in themselves capable of causing mutations and the possible development of new species. If you imagine the path of the solar system to be a vast clock face, we are now at about 7.30 on the third round.

The prospect of bombardment by cosmic rays on a large scale as is now occurring should not cause undue alarm, man has ionised the upper air to such an extent as to largely offset their harmful properties. However changes will occur but as in most cases with natural effects it will take thousands of years for them to become effective, by which time one presumes they will be accepted as normal.

Each time this happens there are changes in the climate, which becomes warmer, and also mutations in the characteristics of all living things, whole species of animals and plants die out, others change or evolve. Quite possibly humanity arose as a result of one of these

bombardments in the past. The matter is of no immediate concern to us as the process will take thousands of years to get into its stride by which time any abnormalities will be accepted as normal.

However we must expect some immediate changes. One of these is that the climate of the northern half of the earth will become warmer, with the possibility of a corresponding cooling down in the South, where the polar ice cap seems to be extending at the rate of millions of tons every year. The present expeditions to the Antarctic will no doubt be able to confirm this, and will also have the opportunity of considering American suggestions that the ice might be partially melted by atomic bomb explosions, which would be too far away to do any damage to the rest of the world. This would be an interesting experiment but we must not forget that if we were to melt the whole of the southern ice cap the seas of the world would be much deeper that they are at present which might cause economic disaster.

As far as the present generations of humanity are concerned this increased bombardment by cosmic rays seems to offer no cause for alarm, it is even possible that the change in the ionisation of the upper air caused by coal burning, etc, may well offset most of the effects of the intensified bombardment.

Atomic bomb explosions have no relationship of any kind to these events. In any case the average thunderstorm releases as much energy as an atomic explosion and we seem to have survived quite a lot of these in our history.

ANCIENT HINDU ASTRONOMY

by Robert A. Bradley

Part V (Concluding)

Whoever invented the system of counting 24001 equinoctial years as 24000 cyclic years by simply adding 54 seconds of arc to each passage of the equinox also invented a system whereby the equinox is constrained to measure its own motion, and, in so doing, measure the

motion of other things to which it bears some fixed relationship in time or space.

Thus our count begins with the vernal equinox of 23502 BC (23503 if we count equinoctial years) with the sun and moon in conjunction on a point which carried the symbol of Aries 0 but may have been pointing to any spot along the ecliptic for that particular year. The epoch of 3102 is timed by the moment the sun passed over a point 306 degrees behind the vernal equinox of 3103 - but the observation is made some 26 days later when the sun came to that point which marked the beginning of the Hindu year. The correction of 2d 3h 32m 30s did two things - it returned the moon to a point at Aquarius 6 and it returned the sun to a point which was very approximately Aquarius 28.

We have the moon's place for 2h 27m 30s of 16 February, the moon's average rate of motion, and the information that on the midnight preceding the morning of 18 February the moon had passed over the point on which the sun rose. From this we can deduce the solar point as Pisces 1* 0' 9" and, by deducting the 47* 13' 20" by which the first point of the Hindu year has progressed away from its sidereal point at the rate of 1 degree each 432 years, obtain Capricorn 13* 46' 49" as a very close approximation of the real point from which the counting began. This gives us an equinoctial motion of 50.079 seconds of arc per equinoctial year when measured from a fixed point.

We come next to the epoch of 1282 with its confused dating. As viewed from Benares, India, the moon was in apogee at Scorpio 13* 45' 1" at the end of a 1600984 day period which reputedly began on the 16 February and ended on the 21 May. Neither Bailly nor Blavatsky offer any clue as to how we should go about adding 33 days to a calendar when there are no equalizing disturbances in the motion of contributing factors. This Joshuan miracle seems to have been swallowed whole, and without protest.

The moon's motion is given as 277* 45' 1" when referred to the equinox and as 212* 0' 7" when referred to the movable zodiac, of which they had several. These points, Aquarius 6 and Aries 11* 44' 54", are a measure

of the equinoctial motion combined with the motion of the cyclic point, and their separation of 65* 44' 54" is a positive measure of elapsed time calling for 4383 and 2/9ths revolutions of the sun as measured by the moving point now at Aries 11* 44' 54". To fill this requirement we must return the sun of 3102 to the cyclic point at Aquarius 6 and add 1600984 days to the sunrise of 18 February.

To approach the epoch of 1282 with no suspicion of trickery would be naive indeed. These people had no intention of revealing their astronomical secrets to the general public, much less to those who knew nothing about the mysteries of cyclic computations. But if we use the 7451274d 22h 27m 30s preceding the epoch of 3102, while the moon was moving from Aries 0 to Aquarius 6, to calculate a series of lunar revolutions which will follow the cyclic point (by dividing the period into 272724 parts) we obtain a period of 2360592.2267567 seconds - and if we then project this motion 1h 19m less than 1600984 days into the future we obtain 58597 revolutions plus the 212* 0' 7" to be added to the cyclic point at Aries 11* 44' 54" to bring the moon to its place at Scorpio 13* 45' 1" and thus satisfy the equation.

We find a place for the sun by deducting 12" from the place of the cyclic point and substituting its equivalent of 80* to be added to the remaining 11* 44' 42" which gives us a point that will follow the equinox of 1282 by 91* 44' 42" in the 2nd degree of Cancer. But this is the point of aphelion for that year and the date would have to be 23 June.

There is something very unusual about stopping the count on a fraction of a cycle. The epoch is full of reference points falling on fractions rather than whole numbers, as though this were a time of balancing the many cycles to their nth degree. If we follow the equinox through 24784 equinoctial years at the rate of 50.079 seconds of arc per year we have a total movement of 344* 45' 58" to a place at Pisces 14* 45' 58". This is 26* 58' 44" less than the 371* 44' 42" motion of the cyclic point for the same period and provides us with

an important clue to the methods by which these ancient astronomers detected and measured small movements without benefit of mechanical timepieces or hairline telescopes.

Adding 1600984 days to the sunrise of 18 February 3102 takes us to the point of aphelion 9052261d 2h after the epoch of 23502. Modern values for 24783 orbital years produces a count of 9052229d 16h 30m 39s and modern values for 24783 and 2/9ths sidereal years produces a count of 9052229d 12h 54m 41s. The difference is no more than a half second per year for the period involved and is well within the limits of tolerance for an 80 degree motion of an orbital point scaled against a sidereal point. We now have ample reason for making the observation a month in advance of the calculated date, whose sole purpose was to fix the places of the sun at aphelion and the moon at apogee. These are basing points to which their tables of average motion refer and are essential to the computation of time and degree for every epoch.

There is small point in creating an illusion if you neglect those minor steps by which the illusion is maintained. Had the equinox actually retrograded the 371* 44' 54" shown for this great period of 24783 orbital years an 80 degree advance of the orbital point would call for a separation of nearly 92 degrees between the equinox and the sun, with the sidereal point-of-origin covered by the cyclic marker in Aries 12. In the epoch of 3102 they refer to this cyclic point as though it had fixed location. In the epoch of 1282 they refer to it as a point in motion. But on both occasions they very carefully avoid any mention of the fact that this point moves exactly 26 degrees in 24000 cyclic years so that at each 15th conjunction with the vernal equinox it falls upon the first point of successive constellations to complete a Grand Cycle in 4,320,000 cyclic or 4,320,180 equinoctial years. Its motion is very nearly a third that of the point of aphelion and the cyclic year adds to the equinoctial year just enough time to make the division 50.1 seconds of equinoctial motion for each 3.9 seconds of cyclic motion. The Hindu year connects into this motion by means of its ratio to the grand cycle of 4,320,000 years and serves as an additional medium for

secretly marking the passage of time for those who know how to follow these mysterious cycles and sub-cycles.

For a starting point we must go back somewhat beyond 23502 to the cyclic year 35502 BC, when the autumnal equinox, the point of aphelion, the cyclic point and the sun, all came to occupy one point which now falls almost squarely upon the meridian of Fomalhaut in Pisces Austrinus to the south of Aquarius 21. The vernal equinox was then passing through the point of perihelion in Leo 21, with the poles of the earth inclined towards Taurus 21 and Scorpio 21. This was the prophetic base for the sinking of Atlantis 25900 years later, when the last King of Atlantis informed the beseeching multitude that escape was impossible. If the datings I find in other records are approximately correct it seems that the first blow fell upon them when the sun came to that point in the constellation of Taurus occupied by the vernal equinox of 3102 BC, and the vibrations continued until the sun reached the opposite point in the constellation of Scorpio. The earth trembled in its course - but it did not leave its orbit or its orbital motion.

The vernal equinox of 23502 BC carried the sign of Aries 0 because this was the year in which the point of aphelion touched the first point in the constellation Aries. The equinox itself, marked by a conjunction with the moon, took place in the 4th degree of Pisces. This was the date chosen for the first King of Atlantis to begin his reign over that ill-fated island of which we hear so much and know so little. In 3102, when they waited until the 26th day after the passage of the cyclic marker, the observation followed the sidereal point of reference by 48 days. In 1282 the observation followed the cyclic point by 48 days and the sidereal point by 76 days. In 3102 the equinox followed the sidereal point by 76 days and preceded the point of aphelion by 16 days. In 1282 the equinox followed the sidereal point by 16 days and preceded the point of aphelion by 92 days. In 3102 the point of aphelion followed the sidereal point by 92 days. In 1282 the sun was observed occupying the place of the vernal equinox of 3102 and in 3102 the vernal equinox was occupying the

place of the sun when the destruction of Atlantis commenced. Is this chain of similarities mere coincidence?

The reader should now be in position to decide whether or not we should place any confidence in these ancient epochs and tables of motion. The Hindus acknowledge Asuramaya of Atlantis as the compiler of tables on which their astronomy is based, and they claim to have traced the course of human events back to a point some 1700 million years ago - a period which includes no less than three major catastrophes that depopulated the earth without greatly altering its orbital characteristics so far as a long-term average is concerned. The records are admittedly broken by long periods of silence due to the necessity of each succeeding civilization learning, out of its own experiences, how to interpret the scattered records of the preceding civilization which frequently perished before the new races were born.

These periods of Darkness (and we seem to be going through one at the present time) presumably supply the raw materials out of which the next civilization is builded. In concluding I would like to remind the readers that an average motion is not necessarily a uniform motion, and that the degree of departure from average locations is one of our best clues to the underlying cause and correction of celestial phenomena.

BOOKS

Lumiere Sur L'Atlantide, Bulletin No. 3, Marseille 1956, by Dr. E. Chaouat. Post Free 7/- or $1.00.

Dr. Chaouat has extended his studies of the Atlantean question to the early history of Libya - the name given by early historians to what we now term Africa. The 50 pages of this booklet are packed with interesting information.

An interesting point. The author mentioned that in the Meydum area there was discovered the body of the Goddess Cybele or Kerra. When your reviewer organised a climb of the Meydum step pyramid in 1946, a process that

took a couple of months, he never heard of this. Did the discovery occur so long ago that it had been forgotten or is it a modern one?

RECENT BOOKS

Atlantis Myth, H.S. Bellamy	11/7 or $2.00
Moons, Myths and Man, H.S. Bellamy	17/- or $3.00
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